Library Congres

The Weekly Louisianais.

TERMS—$1 00 PER ANNUM. | REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. | SINGLE COPIES 5 CTS.

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881. NUMBER 64.

LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, SEPTEMBRE 3, 1881.

NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

Au moment d'aller sous presse, pour notre partie française, l'espoire s'emble renaître. Le Président va mieux. Dans les dernières vingt-quatre heures, on a découvert d'autres signes d'inflammation au-dessons des genoux et à l'aine. Au milieu de toutes ses souffrances. M. Garfield implore sa femme et ses médecins de l'envoyer à Mentor où il espère pouvoir se remettre plus promptement qu'à la Maison Blanche. Son désir de sortir de cette demeure publique est aussi grand qu'était celui d'aller s'y installer, il y a six mois.

Les élections du 21 Août, en France, ont eu pour résultat une victoire éclatante pour la Jeune République. Les partis réactionnaires ont subi une défaite telle que, selon leurs propres organes, il leur faudra bien du temps pour se remettre de cette triste aventure. Quant aux républicains, ils rentrent en foule à la Chambre. On peut évaluer à quatre cent cinquante au moins le nombre des nouveaux députés dévoués aux nouvelles institutions.

Cependant l'homme le plus éminent de France, l'orateur le plus distingué de ce pays, un de ses plus dévoué patriotes, subissant l'influences des "rings," n'a été élu que par une infime majorité!

Certes, il ne peut être question ni de l'habileté de Mr. Gambetta, ni de son intégrité, ni de son dévouement à la chose publique; tout cela, on le lui concède volontiers. Mais avec le pouvoir personnel immense et le patronage dont il dispose, il a cédé à la tentation de dire et de faire des choses qui ont eu pour effet immédiat d'irriter ses adversaires et d'augmenter le nombre et la force de ses ennemis.

En Tunisie les actes de maraudage continuent sur divers points, et notamment dans les environs de Sousse et dans la vallée de la Medjerdah.

Le projet d'occuper Sousse a été abandonné, à cause des assurances de fidélité que les habitants ont fait parvenir au gouvernement du bey et des mesures énergiques prises par les autorités locales contre les marandeurs.

Une dépêche de Rome annonce que la France a résolu de nommer une commission d'enquête pour statuer sur les faits qui se sont passés lors de la prise de Sfax. Le gouvernement aurait invité les commandants des cuir sés anglais et italiens à prendre part à l'enquête. Mais le consul italien poursuit de son côté une enquête particulière. Les Français, en marchant sur Kairouan, entreprennent la partie la plus difficile de leur tâche. On craint que les troupes du bey ne fassent cause commune avec les Arabes.

Le général Saussier est résolu à faire occuper Kairouan, la ville sainte de Tunisie, de gré ou de force par les troupes. Il faut espérer que le salutaire exemple de Sfax rendra l'opération facile, et que les insurgés ne tenteront pas une résistance qu'ils savent d'avance devoir être inutile.

LE PRÉSIDENT GARFIELD ET LE PAPE.

Le département d'Etat de Washington a livré à la publicité la correspondance suivante:

Rome, 15 août, 1881.

A l'Hon. James G. Blaine, secretaire d'Etat a Washington.

Autant le Saint-Père a appris avec une douloureuse surprise et une affliction profonde l'attentat horrible dont le Président de la République des Etats Unis a été victime, autant aujourd'hui il est heureux de féliciter Son Excellence de la nouvelle que sa vie précieuse est maintenant hors de danger. Le Saint-Père priera toujours pour que Dieu accorde au Président le rétablissement rapide et complet de sa santé, et lui conserve de longs jours pour le bonheur des Etats-Unis. Le soussigné a l'honneur de joindre à ceux du Saint-Père ses sentiments sincères de condoléances et les vœux qu'il forme pour la guérison complète du Président.

L. Cardinal Jacobini.

Mr. Blaine a fait à cette dépêche la réponse suivante:

Washington, 22 août, 1881.

A Son Eminence L. Cardinal Jacobini, à Rome.

Veuillez, je vous prie, transmettre à Sa Sainteté les remerciements sincères avec lesquels le gouvernement a accueilli l'expression bienveillante du pieux intérêt qu'elle porte au Président. Depuis que vous avez envoyé votre message, un changement est survenu dans l'état du Président. Nous sommes aujourd'hui remplis d'inquiétude, sans avoir perdu tout espoir. Le Président a été très profondément touché du pieux intérêt que portent à sa guérison toutes les Eglises, mais aucun témoignage ne lui cause une émotion plus grande et plus religieuse que celui que lui adresse l'Eglise catholique romaine.

James G. Blaine, secret. d'Etat.

ST. DOMINGUE.

Nous extrayons ce qui suit d'une correspondance de Saint-Domingue, à la date du 9 août:

Les troupes du gouvernement se sont rencontrées le 8 avec les insurgés à Hato Mayor. Ceux-ci ont été battus; leurs pertes ont été de dix tués et de 20 blessés. On s'attendait à une nouvelle rencontre pour le 10.

Le 6 de ce mois, le gouvernement de Saint-Domingue a adressé au gouvernement espagnol une lettre, dans laquelle il expose ses griefs contre les autorités de Porto Rico qui ont tacitement consenti à l'expédition dirigée par Ponce contre Saint-Domingue,—expédition qui a débarqué le 30 juillet à Punta Barbara sur la côte orientale de l'île. Guillermo, le chef de l'expédition, avait avec lui 150 hommes, parmi lesquels se trouvaient 40 à 50 soldats espagnols libérés. Ainsi, disait la dépêche, c'est trouvé violé le traité de paix qui unissait l'Espagne à Saint-Domingue. Le gouvernement dominicain rendait l'Espagne responsable des frais et des dommages causés par cette expédition. Les explications données par le consul espagnol ont depuis arrangé l'affaire d'une manière satisfaisante: cet agent a démontré que les autorités de Porto Rico n'avaient donné ni leur consentement ni leur sanction à l'expédition.

D'un autre côté, nous trouvons, dans une lettre de Monte Christi, Haïti, à la date du 6 août, les quelques renseignements suivants relatifs au pronunciamento du 26 juillet:

Il y a eu dans la soirée du 26 juillet, un pronunciamento en faveur de l'ex-président Baez de St. Domingue, en l'absence du gouverneur. Les manifestants ont envoyé un bâtiment au Cap Haïtien pour demander le concours des exilés dominicains qui résident en cet endroit. Mais trois jours plus tard, le général Benito Moncion est entré dans la ville et a fait arrêter vingt des principaux instigateurs de l'insurrection.

Le même jour un incendie a détruit quatre des plus belles maisons Monte Christi.

LE GOUVERNEMENT ET LES ELECTIONS.

Le ministre de l'intérieur a adressé aux préfets la circulaire suivante, que publie le Journal officiel en tête de sa partie non officielle:

Paris, le 31 juillet 1881.

Monsieur le préfet—Au moment où s'ouvre la période électorale qui précède le renouvellement de la chambre des députés, je juge utile de vous rappeler les principles sur lesquels vous avez à régler votre attitude et la conduite des fonctionnaires placés sous vos ordres.

Le gouvernement de la République, vous le savez, réprouve énergiquement la candidature officielle. Fidèle aux doctrines qui sont l'honneur de la démocratie républicaine, il est résolu à s'abstenir de toute action électorale.

Cette réserve, qui poussera jusqu'au scrupule, ne saurait être considérée comme une marque de faiblesse. Les gouvernements forts, assurés de l'assentiment du pays, peuvent seuls, se livrer avec confidence au jugement de l'opinion. Sans doute, le gouvernement désire trouver, dans les manifestations du suffrage universel, la ratification de sa politique et le gage de l'attachement, toujours croissant, du pays aux institutions qui nous régissent. Mais ces témoignages de l'esprit public seraient sans prix, si leur sincérité pouvait être suspectée.

Vous êtes, monsieur le préfet, trop pénétré de ces principes pour qu'il soit nécessaire de vous en recommander l'application. Au milieu des compétitions qui vont s'engager vous n'aurez qu'un devoir à remplir; exiger de tous les partis, au dessus desquels vous êtes placé, la stricte et rigoureuse observation des lois. L'autorité dont vous êtes le dépositaire ne saurait, sous aucun prétexte et dans aucun cas, être mise au service d'intérêts particuliers. L'administration ne se diminue pas, elle s'honore, au contraire, en se réduisant au rôle de témoi impartial et de gardien vigilant des luttes électorales.

Telle est, monsieur le préfet, la règle de neutralité absolue que le gouvernement désire vous voir suivre. J'ai la confiance que vous n'aurez à rappeler au sentiment de ce devoir aucun des agents placés sous votre direction. Je vous invite toutefois à tenir la main à ce que mes instructions soient observées de tous et à me signaler ceux qui s'écarteraient de cette ligne de conduite. Je n'hésiterais pas, s'il était nécessaire, à prendre de prompts et sévères mesures de répression.

Le ministre de l'intérieur et des cultes. Constans.

CLOTURE DE LA SESSION PARLEMENTAIRE.

A la séance du 29 juillet, après l'adoption du projet de loi relatif à la reconstruction de l'Hôtel des postes, M. le président Gambetta annonce qu'il a reçu de M. le président de la République un décret portant clôture de la session ordinaire de 1881.

Acte est donné de ce décret.

M. Gambetta se lève et prononce le discours suivant:

Messieurs,—Nous allons nous séparer, et je ne voudrais pas manquer à des précédents hautement établis, et aux sentiments de gratitude et de reconnaissance qui m'animent, en omettant de rendre à la chambre tout entière, sans distinction de nuances et de partis, le témoignage du concours toujours fidèle qu'elle m'a prêté, et qui m'a fortement soutenu dans la tâche si difficile et si nouvelle pour moi, comme on a pu le reconnaître quelquefois, qui m'était imposée. Si j'ai pu, pendant ces trois années, être de quelque utilité dans vos délibérations, je ne m'illusionne pas, messieurs; je sais que je le dois autant au concours de mes collègues qu'à l'assiduité, à la bonne volonté, à l'énergie persévérante que j'ai apportées dans l'exercice de mes fonctions.

Il ne me conviendrait pas, et il ne conviendrait pas à cette assemblée que je la retinsse plus longtemps et que, sortant de la réserve que je dois garder, j'entrasse dans le domaine de la politique future. Le suffrage universel tiendra prochainement ses grandes assises; c'est à lui qu'il appartiendra, dans la plénitude de sa puissance et de sa liberté, de juger votre œuvre. Messieurs, qui, comme celle de toutes les assemblées, aura été l'objet, de la part des contemporains, de critiques plus vives que celles que pourra lui réserver l'histoire. Avec son instinct infaillible, avec sa générosité native, le pays saura distinguer dans tout ce que vous avez fait le mieux du bien et dans le bien lui-même faire la part des quelques écarts et des quelques omissions qui ont pu se produire.

C'est à ce jugement qu'il faut nous en remettre, messieurs, convaincus que tous dans le pays nous accepterons ce jugement et nous nous inclinerons devant son verdict, car le pays seul est le maître. (Très bien! Applaudissements.) Quant à nous, messieurs, je le souhaite et je le dé-ire ardemment pour ceux qui siégent ici comme pour ceux qui siégeront demain, je souhaite que la politique dans cette enceinte n'ait jamais qu'une inspiration, le service de la patrie et le salut de la République.

Cette allocution est accueillie par de vifs applaudissements et par les cris de: Vive la République!—Courrier des Etats Unis.

L'ARAIGNEE A SOIE.

Le Petit Journal publie une intéressante communication relative à un insecte présenté comme le successeur du ver à soie qui tend à disparaître.

Paris, le 23 juillet 1881.

Monsieur le directeur—Vu l'intérêt que vous portez à l'industrie française, en particulier à l'industrie des soies, nous venons vous faire connaître qu'un des membres de notre Société (Ecole pratique d'acclimatation) a fait sur les côtes d'Afrique la découverte d'un insecte, espèce d'araignée, qu'il serait très facile d'acclimater en France, produisant sous forme de toile une soie de couleur jaune, forte, longue et de qualité aussi remarquable que celle produite par le ver à soie.

Notre explorateur a rapporté des échantillons de cette soie qui ont été soumis à la Chambre syndicale de l'Union des marchands de soie de Lyon.

Après avoir examiné ce produit nouveau et en avoir reconnu et apprécié toutes les qualités, le vice-Président nous fit connaître combien les membres de la Chambre syndical étaient heureux de cette nouvelle richesse pour l'industrie lyonnaise, nous priant d'amener et d'acclimater au plus vite ce nouvel insecte.

D'après les études et observations faites sur cet insecte par notre explorateur, il produirait par semaine la valeur au moins d'un cocon de ver à soie. Quelle ressource inespérée pour notre industrie de Lyon et des autres villes qui traitent la soie!

Cet insecte peut s'acclimater très facilement en France, et nous espérons que l'année 1882 nous aura fait connaître les richesses de cette soie. Voilà, monsieur, je l'espère un progrès assuré pour nos pauvres ouvriers lyonnais.

Pour plus de détails et de renseignements, nous sommes tout à votre disposition, soit au siège de notre société, 8, rue Duménil, à Paris, ou chez les membres sociétaires; chez M. Bénard, ingénieur civil, 15, avenue Arago; chez M. de Saint-Félix, 6, avenue Trudaine.

Recevez, Monsieur, etc.

L. Bezier,
8, rue Duménil, Paris.

VARIÉTÉS.

UNE LEÇON DE DÉCLAMATION.

On a dit et répété que Talma donnait à l'empereur des leçons de déclamation, et qu'il lui apprenait à dessiner ses poses, à ennoblir son geste quand il devait paraître dans une grande cérémonie. Talma n'a jamais donné à l'empereur de leçons d'aucun genre; en revanche, il en a reçu de lui, et même des leçons d'art tragique. Je dirai ici, en passant, que Talma aimait l'empereur comme on aime Dieu: il ne parlait jamais sans une vive émotion de celui qui fût son bienfaiteur après avoir été son ami. Quand Talma, à la suite d'un de ces rôles qui exigaient de lui de si profondes études, de si longues méditations, venait se reposer au foyer du théâtre, il tombait presque aussitôt dans une sorte d'assoupissement, à moins qu'on n'amenât la conversation sur la révolution ou l'empereur: ces deux mots avaient le pouvoir de le réveiller subitement; il parait avec un esprit et un charme indicibles.

Un soir Talma avait joué Néron de *Britannicus*: la représentation terminée, il était venu se reposer au foyer, en attendant qu'on lui annonçât sa voiture: quelqu'un se mit à parler de ces fameuses leçons de déclamation qu'on disait avoir été données par lui à l'empereur. Talma reprit vivement:

"Je n'ai jamais donné de leçons de déclamation à l'empereur, il n'en avait pas besoin; et, pour moi, je me suis souvent trouvé très bien d'avoir copié quelques unes de ses poses et d'avoir reçu ses conseils. J'ai joué Néron ce soir, j'y ai été souvent et je puis dire justement applaudi; c'est un rôle que je joue bien, dont je suis maître, c'est à l'empereur que je dois de le bien jouer. Il était venu un soir à une représentation de *Britannicus*; le lendemain matin j'allai aux Tuileries: l'empereur avait bien voulu me permettre d'approcher souvent de sa personne. "Je vous ai vu hier jouer Néron, me dit-il en m'apercevant, et je crois que vous vous trompez sur le caractère de ce rôle. Néron est un empereur, il est vrai: si vous aviez à le représenter sur un char de triomphe, au milieu des sénateurs, je concevrais l'air de grandeur que vous lui donnez. Mais dans *Britannicus* Néron fait la cour à une jeune fille et a sa dispute avec sa mère, ce sont là des scènes d'intérieur, il n'y a pas, nécessité de hisser un empereur sur un piedestal, pour lui faire dire ce que vous avez dit cent fois. Un empereur, parce qu'il est empereur, n'en a pas moins une femme, une maîtresse, une mère, etc.; et, quand il veut parler à sa femme, à sa maîtresse, à sa mère, il ne va pas revêtir exprès son costume impérial afin de rester empereur; il ne lui adresse pas une harangue pompeuse pour s'informer de leur santé. En nous montant ainsi sur des échasses, vous feriez croire que les empereurs sont autre chose que des hommes. Réfléchissez à cela, et dans une dizaine de jours je demanderai *Britannicus* et j'irai vous voir." Ces réflexions si justes de l'empereur, je les avais faites depuis long-tems et c'est par elles que j'avais été amené à introduire dans la tragédie les innovations qu'on a longtemps critiquées, mais qu'on a fini par accueillir. A l'époque à laquelle l'empereur me parlait, je sacrifiais encore au mauvais goût du temps; ses conseils furent pour moi un encouragement à m'affranchir de tout respect humain. Je joual Néron comme j'avais compris ce rôle, comme l'empereur le comprenait. La première fois je ne fus applaudi que par lui; mais le public s'y est fait, il a compris aussi, et il se laisse d'autant plus émouvoir, que je parais faire moins d'efforts pour obtenir ce résultat."

Après un moment de silence Talma, reprit: "J'ai donné dans ma vie très peu de leçons de déclamation, j'ai aidé quelquefois de mes conseils de jeunes comédiens chez lesquels j'apercevais d'heureuses dispositions. Je suis convaincu, au surplus, que l'art dramatique ne s'enseigne pas."

On trouvera le Louisianais chez Geo. Ellis, rue Decatur, en face de la Poste, et aux Marché français.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

AGENTS.

George E Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
A. A. Lucy, "
B. Boguille, "
Spencer White, St. Bernard.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. P. Albert, general agent.
A. R. François, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
A. J. Walker, Texas.
Frasier, St. Louis, Mo.

Profitez lecteurs de l'occasion qui se présente. L'abonnement du Louisianais n'est que d'une piastre par an. C'est le moment de vous abonner.

LECTURE.

Ex-Congressman Robert B. Elliott, of South Carolina will lecture under the auspices of the AMERICUS CLUB, on Wednesday, September 14th, at CENTRAL CHURCH, corner of Gasquet and Liberty Sts., at 8 o'clock p. m.

SUBJECT:

"THE PARAMOUNT necessity of education FOR THE PRESERVATION OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS."

Admission..... 25.

aug27

New Advertisements.

L. W. KATHMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WOOD, COAL AND SAND,
Cornet Marais and Bienville Sts.
NEW ORLEANS.
All orders promptly attended to. Aug 13

BENDERSON & BYRNES.
$1.....Throughout the State.....$4
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers
in every variety of WHISKEYS, GIN, WINES & etc., which are offered at the cheapest cash rates possible. Individuals from the country should invariably call at the establishment of HENDERSON & BYRNES, before purchasing their supplies. June 25 3m.

PIERRE MOLLAY & SON.
Carpenters and Builders.
142...Urquhart Street...142
New Orleans, La.
THIRD DISTRICT.
Entrepreneurs Charpentiers.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland Maine.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, $500,00
With Cash Dividends to Insurer
—Issues Policies on—
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,
Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS,
James I. Day, Pres't.
C. Hurpenter, Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.
Paid Capital - - - $500,000 00
Assets at their market value - - - 619,895 46
DIRECTORS:
A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriere, Charles J. Leeds,
H. Gally, D. Fatjo,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Ponte, Ernest Merith,
Aldige, Jules Tuyes,
J. Tuyes, President.
J. W. Hincks, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.
I. N. MARKS, President.
L. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNERS, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, "
Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb19

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.
THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.
On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will depart and arrive at foot of Lafayette street depot:
DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.
ARRIVE.
Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m
Mixed No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and daily, except Sunday.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Chattanooga daily, without change.
Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
J. W. Coleman, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
S. E. Carey, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENER'L COMMISSION MERCHANT
79 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans.
Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
—AND—
MOLASSES,
—AND—
COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.
Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Tuue & Co., Augusta, Maine.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON,
17 Chartres Street,
Importers of and dealers in
Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, White and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table & Enamel Oil Cloths.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Tins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs. One Price Only.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY
—AND—
SILVERWARE.
No. 96 CANAL STREET
New Orleans.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 5, 1871.

E. OFFNER
THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now Located at his Old Stand,
174..... Canal Street.....174
(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)
Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227....Customhouse Street....227
Corner of Tremé street,
febb6 NEW ORLEANS.

L. A. COBRIGHT,
Solicitor of Claims,
Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pertaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,
L. A. Cobright, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

People's House,
Cor. First and Dryades streets.
SPACIOUS SALOON,
With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and
ICE COLD LAGER BEER.
LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
No. 512 St. Andrew St.

C. E. GIRARDEY,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
"New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1881.

BOARDING HOUSE
No. 27 Villere St.
(Cor. Customhouse st.)
J. H. PERKINS, Prop't

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

One year (in advance).....$1 00
Six months " 50

ADVERTISING.

(Brevier per line each insertion)

One time..... 10 cents
One month..... 8 "
Six months..... 4 "
One year..... 3 "

A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 302 BIENVILLE STREET," until further notice.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Ellis, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
A. A. Lucy, "
B. Boguille, "
Spencer White, St. Bernard.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. P. Albert, general agent.
A. R. François, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
R. J. Walker, Tensas.
Frasier, St. Louis, Mo.

The President is convalescant, and the Nation rejoices.

Gov. Pinchback and family is at the Hoffman House New York, and will be home during the latter part of the month.

The lecture by Gen. Elliott at Central Church on the 14th inst, is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, hundreds of tickets have already been sold.

Ex-Senator Platt has been elected to the responsible position as Chairman of the State Central Committee in place of Gen. Arthur resigned. Is stalwartism dead?

Senator Sessions who worked so earnestly and corruptly against the re-election of Senator Conkling and his colleague, has been deprived of his renomination in his district, this is gratifying indeed.

We answer the Record Room clerk by referring him to Special Agent of the Treasury Nevens, will give particulars in our next if needed. As we told him during the week, we did not meet Mr. Burch, we mean the actual clerk Mr. Dauney, who performs the clerical duties of the office. Too late for particulars.

The "Trimmer" after a respite of 14 days pretends to be a Thursday's journal, but did not really appear before Friday evening just as we were going to press. Instead of answering our article he makes a personal attack on his benefactor Gov. Pinchback in his absence which we will answer in our next. But the man who for Customhouse favors could abuse Gen. Grant, insult Senator Conkling during his contest, speak lightly of Gen. Arthur until recently, is it strange that such an individual would without cause abuse the man who fed and clothed him? Look at him!

NO RETREAT.

When the LOUISIANIAN began its fight for colored representation, we anticipated all of the dangers and drawbacks which has since threatened but we are determined to stand at all hazards irrespective of the circumstances. The race within its own party ranks has been used long enough as a stepping stone for others, who in a majority of cases have always in reaping the benefits ignored them entirely. But fortunately they have begun to think and see for themselves and will stand only by those who will be honest enough to stand by them. The peculiar manner in which colored republicans have been defeated heretofore, begins to be apparent now; but we can gladly say that it is frowned down by the leaders in general and especially by the masses. A fight has always been kept up between the leaders. As soon as a united effort was being made for representation with apparent success, some paid emissary, would be found to engender strife and jealousy, with which to keep the leaders apart and defeat the effort, made for his own personal aggrandizement. So credulous were our people, so blind with party zeal, so patriotic to the men who they thought to be their best friends, that it was only necessary to say that fellow is a democrat, and it was sufficient to anathematize him forever. But this delusion has been ferreted to the bottom, and not only the leaders, but the masses have learned that it is a successful scheme to keep them as political serfs, and as blind followers of the blind. When we made our attack upon the Mint and the Sub-Treasury, everything went well for a while, when the movement assumed large proportions and we begin to look toward the Customhouse, some willing tool was found to began the opposition in advance, and to oppose our demands for a larger representation. But the LOUISIANIAN cannot be turned aside from the path of duty now; thousands of honest men throughout the State have indorsed [illegible] and colored.

The white republican journals knowing the justice of our claims have not uttered a word against our effort for colored representation. Our Senator and Congressman are in sympathy with the move, and are willing to concede and even demand for us what we claim, but whilst upon the very threshold of success, the only colored journal of this city besides ourselves turned in the opposite direction and begins to be an obstructionist. Mark well its course my friends, there can be no delusion about this, you have perused its course in the past, watch it in the future. Look out for the same old onslaught upon some colored leader who cannot be made subservient to those who fight against us, and just as soon as the blast is sounded let the leaders close in their ranks. The masses are all right and their interest must be cared for. These obstructionists must be wiped out of existence and make way for the advance guard who are determined to see justice done to the race at all hazards. We cannot afford to wait until we are merged upon the eve of another convention nor put off by promises and delusions, but what we want now is, to know the men who are opposed to extend to us the representation due us as republicans. When the time comes which has only been protracted by the illness of our beloved President, we will rise in our might and demand of the Mint, of the Sub-Treasury, of the Customhouse, Post Office, Internal Revenue office, and every other department what we think to be a fair and reasonable representation as republicans. Every journal in the State may be against us, but as the servant of the masses, as the friend of our race, as the protector of our progeny, we will stand by their rights and persist in the demand, until victory is achieved.

The Grand celebration at the Oakland Riding Park on the 22d will be a grand affair, full particulars will be given in our next. The Posters and tickets are before the public.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The question of public education is one of great importance to our people, in fact it is the greatest of all questions with which we have to deal. Ever since the downfall of the Republican party in the State, with each succeeding year our educational facilities have grown less, until in this city, there is not a single representative of our race neither upon the State, nor city Boards of Public Education. Whether this is intentional or not, it is a fact, and an alarming one. No where in this country has the colored people so little to say about the education of their children as in this State, and especially in this city, notwithstanding it is the only boon vouchsafed to us by its constitution and laws. By it we must stand or fall, by it we must rise to the higher levels of civilization or remain in political and social servitude for generations yet to come. When the Nicholl's government came into power in this State, it came with loud protestations looking toward all of our rights, especially on educational and political rights. No one who are acquainted with those trying times, can fail to remember with what confidence we looked forward to the fulfilment of the pledges made by the Gov. and his associates during the early part of his administration, but they were short lived indeed. The only fact to which we shall direct our attention at this time, will be to that in connection with our public schools. Upon the reorganization of the State Board of Education, representation was given to our race, and some four or five colored gentlemen were appointed upon the city Board. The first question which confronted us was the separation of the schools. The LOUISIANIAN protested against this measure, but our protests were of no avail, and the schools were separated. It was taken for granted then, that inasmuch as color was a barrier to education from a democratic standpoint, that this matter would not be a speculation, but that all of the advantages growing out of the separation of the schools would be thrown in favor of the colored children, and that colored teachers would be employed exclusively in colored schools, whenever competent ones could be found: but in this like in all other matters they were relegated to the rear, and the positions monopolized by white teachers, who in a majority of cases are inefficient, arising from various causes. We ask in all fairness whether it is right and just for the Board to pursue such an unwise and unjust course. It must be remembered that upon the reorganization of the Board recently, every colored director was eliminated and the race stands to-day without any representation upon the Board and entirely at the mercy of the white directors. We are aware of the fact, that there are members of the Board who are just and honest in their convictions that colored teachers should have the preference in colored schools, and to these fair minded gentlemen we appeal. We appeal because under existing circumstances we have not the available means to force our demands for the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution and laws of the State, and of the United States. If the schools must be separated, then colored teachers must be given the preferences in the colored schools. There are notorious cases where white teachers who are employed in public schools, are so prejudiced against the race, that they abhor the approach and touch of a colored child, and only tolerate their presence for the renumeration given them by the Board. We trust that the Board in selecting teachers for the ensuing term will see the necessity of placing every available colored teacher in our colored schools. The usefulness of the Normal school is becoming impaired where colored teachers were being prepared with so much success. Their exclusion from the positions to which they are so justly entitled have so discouraged them, that many have ceased to prepare themselves for these exalted and promising positions. If the matter is not remedied, we must continue the agitation of this important question, until our educational rights are regarded.

The Democratic press cannot fail to concede this at least. In the country parishes it must be said in justice to them, though the school facilities are limited, yet they always conceed to colored teachers the preference in this direction. We trust therefore, that our city directors will be generous enough to patronize them, and upon the opening of the public schools on the 12th of September, we shall have a new departure, and every available colored teacher be employed in our colored schools.

A CHANGE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The public journals of North Louisiana are begining to feel the effects of the lawlessness and misrule in that section, and are energetically discussing these vexed questions which must eventually ruin that section and the entire State. Whenever Republican Journals would make such attacks the "hue and cry" would be "bloody shirt" but at last those who are interested in the welfare of the State are begining to realize that the greivances of the colored people are facts, and not idle tales.

In the Official Journal of Lake Providence of the 13th and 20th inst, appears two very significant communications; one signed by "One of the Boys," the other by Mr. J. D. Tompkins. The question discussed by "One of the Boys" is the duties of the District Attorney and District Judge in relation to criminals, who he alleges "are possessed of accurate knowledge of the statutes in crimes and offences, as the court record will show by convictions and sentences, but may it not be asked have they enforced all of the laws on crimes and offences?"

The writer claims that the District Judge has been practicing as an Attorney at law before his own court, and named the Judge to decide his own cases, in violation of section 1878, of the criminal law of Louisiana. The writer ably discuss the question at length and concludes by saying. If ignorant of the law, does it excuse Judge Deloney more than the poor ignorant Negroes whom he sentences so severely, as the court record will show by convictions and sentences under other sections of the same statutes on crimes and offences?

This is a very pertinent question, and one that deserves a rigid investigation at the hands of the authorities. When the judiciary of the State is becoming so corrupt and the laws are only executed for the persecution of Negroes, while the Judges are allowed to descend from their lofty positions and prostitute their courts for individual interests no wonder that North Louisiana is becoming an eye sore to all civilized communities. Mr. Tompkins discusses a subject of still greater importance, whereby the Negroes of Carroll parish are suffering outrages greater than that of the peasantry of Ireland, which if not remedied they must like the Irish flee to some city of refuge. But the Negroes are not the only sufferers. The entire State is annually robbed of thousands of dollars, which would replenish its depleted treasury, thereby relieving its educators, and indemnifying its creditors.

Mr. Tompkins says that the State assessor will assess for taxes a property paying a rental of $7,000 annually for $10,000, another for $23,000 with 6,500 acres, another with 1,300 acres for $8,500, another with 1,700 acres for $10,000 for which place in December $7,500 dollars were offered for one years rent. When it is remembered that all of these lands are rented from $8,00 to $10,00 per acre annually, it can be easily seen to what amount the State is being deprived of through its officers, to say nothing of the extortion inflicted upon the helpless Negroes of that section. Mr. Tompkins concludes as follows:

"Can Mr. Morgan tell why it is that Mrs. Newman, on one of the smallest farms in the parish—Willow Point—pay more tax than Mr. Foster does on his "model farm?" Does the owners of the country think they can support a parish by taxing the personal property that is liable to leave the parish the day after it is assessed?

There is a great deal of complaint about the finances of the parish. The Police Jury is abused outrageously about no money to pay the parish obligations with. They are all accused of being jobbers, swindlers, &c., and there is only one remedy for this great outcry and cramped condition, and that is to let the owners of the country come forward and assess their property for what it is worth. Let Mr. A. G. Nalle assess his property at $50,000, Col. Buckner assess his for $35,000, Mr. Alling his for $25,000, and the rest of the owners raise theirs to a just assessment like the above, and in a short while our parish would be in a good condition to build public schools, put up poor houses for the maimed, blind and lunatics that fill the country; it would soon show the colored laborer that there was some return for his amount of taxes—that there was some attention paid to his welfare, and in place of their leaving by each boat up the river, they would be coming in and settling down among us, as was the case from 1869 to 1878.

I hope there is no one that will mistake the intention of the foregoing, as it is not my object to press the pedal extremities of any one beyond a degree that will arouse them to their interest and a public duty.

Believing some one will reply to the above, I will withdraw for the present, and be glad to answer any thing any person may have to say touching the foregoing."

Here is a plain statement of some of the facts, in connection with the outrage mill in North Louisiana which cannot fail to grind the prosperity of the State into powder. People of liberal views like Mr. Tompkins and others, must see the necessity of ridding the State of a rule which must entail serious consequences in the near future. Democratic rule under its present auspices is a complete failure. The time has come when all good thinking white men must feel it to be his imperative duty to come to the rescue of the State, and put down bulldosing ballot box stuffing political murders and every other curse that is ruining our State.

The following clipping is of interest to our people and a frank acknowledgement of the importance of the Negro in the South. It is an outspoken and flat contradiction of Bourbon doctrine that the Negro is a thriftless creature, totally incapable of conducting his own affairs. This is not an isolated case: in Mississippi and Louisiana, there are many well to do colored planters, and the singular fact spoken of in connection with Mr. Harper does not hold good: but to the contrary, just as soon as the colored man begins to accumulate property he becomes more interested in the party of progress, internal improvements, and of equal rights. We would rather hear this confession from Mr. Harper than from the Oglethorpe Echo. The colored people of the South are republicans at all times and under all circumstances save under the "Mississippi plan."

A COLORED MAN IN GEORGIA PAYS $32,000 FOR A FARM.

Last week Pleas Harper, a colored farmer living near Glade, paid Messrs. Powell and Davenport $32,000 for 2100 acres of land, lying on Broad river, in this county. This is one of the largest purchases ever made by a negro in Georgia, and it occasioned a good deal of comment. We last Sunday saw Mr. Powell and asked him if there was any possibility of Pleas ever liquidating the debt.

"I feel confident that he can and will pay every dollar as it falls due," was the reply, "I would as soon hold a note of Pleas Harper as the best white man in Georgia. He is worth now at least $15,000, and doesn't owe a cent. He can pay $10,000 if he wants to cash on the place, and I give him ten years on the rest at eight per cent. He has this year a fine crop and will make plenty of provisions to run his farm. Pleas has been paying us $1500 a year rent for about one-fifth the land we sold to him, and by increasing his farming operations he can easily meet the claim."

"But do you think he is competent to manage such a large business?" was asked.

"There is not a better business man in Oglethorpe county than this negro," replied Mr. Powell. "He can tell you any day to a cent how he stands with the world, and as a farmer I never saw a better. He is economical, his family all work, and he can get more out of a hand than any one I ever saw. Pleas, too, is now an old cotton farmer. He has been making from 100 to 150 bales of cotton a year on rented land, besides growing enough apples to run his place. In fact, his cotton crop is nearly all clear money. You just ought to see the Bermuda grass hay he has saved this summer."

This purchase conclusively proves what a colored man can do in Georgia, if he will but go to work, and we think it will be about as good a campaign document as can be circulated in the North. Pleas Harper is a bright mulatto, with a good face, and has always been noted for his honest dealing and good management. The little education he has received was secured since freedom, and he has always been a staunch Democrat. It is a singular fact that whenever a negro begins to accumulate property he leaves the Radical ranks.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 29th inst. It is but the honest opinion of every impartial mind in connection with America's greatest Statesman Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Many of our republican journals should bow their heads in shame:

"Mr. Hendricks, I remember seeing you at dinner at Mr. Blaine's once, sitting on his left hand, while Charles Sumner was on his right?"

"I knew Sumner intimately well, I think he was a sincere enthusiast. I never saw any indications of mental or moral dynasty in him. He had nothing of the ready power of Fessenden, who was the most able man I have ever seen in the United States Senate, but his reading and learning were very extensive. After Grant came into power Sumner would not fall into mere followership. He felt the sense of fitness, and, although he was badly treated by his party, I regard his closing years as mellowing with humanity and magnanimity his younger and more radical years."

"Do you think Mr. Blaine is as strong before the people as he was three or four years ago?"

"No. We can beat Blaine when ever he runs for President. He would have to be on the defensive from the time he took the field."

"What do you think of Roscoe Conkling?"

"That is the man, if I were a Republican, I would want to see President of the United States. While he is rather of aristocratic behavior, he is a man who tolerates no jobbery nor low intrigues. His pride of character has most of the elements of self-respect in it. As to his ambition, they are prodigious. I think he is the most powerful speaker I ever knew, I sat in the Senate with him a full term, and I never had the least reason to suspect him of being concerned in anything devious or interested in it. On one occasion he got ready to pitch into railroads, and endeavored to arrest some action of the Executive carrying out the rights of a railroad that ran from North-western Missouri to the Union Pacific road. I frequently took a favorable view to railroads, and in examining this case concluded that the Company had performed its work, and was entitled to its franchise. Mr. Conkling came to me and invited me to join with him in an onslaught. I said: 'In this case I do not think it just.' 'Why?' said he, 'I had expected a different course from you.' 'Then you are mistaken, Mr. Conkling, said I."

The struggle going on between capital and labor is a very unfortunate one. These two great elements of success ought to be in accord and we trust that nothing serious will occur during the struggle. The strickers must be commended for their orderly and dignified bearing during the strife, and we hope that a compromise will be had in the near future. Many of the imported laborers from Mobile have returned. The places of these experienced workmen cannot be easily nor readily filled, and they are deserving of consideration; but a clash between labor and capital is an unfortunate occurrance in any community.

Bossism in New York is exploded, it is found that Senator Conkling is only accredited with three appointments, and one of them is a one armed ex-Federal soldier whilst great "Civil Service Reform" Geo. W. Curtis has forty-seven. This is bossing in the extreme.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C, Aug. 22, 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Sir:—It is a very painful duty to chronicle the death of Miss Hattie Stewart, daughter of Carter A. Stewart, Sr., a well known business man of this city.

She was 17 years of age and had just graduated with high honors in the High school of the District of Columbia.

She was a young lady of rare accomplishments, and just entering the bloom of womanhood, as she was, with beautiful purity of character, a bright intellect and suavity of manners. Great hopes and bright anticipations were entertained by her parents and a host of loving friends. But, alas! death came when least expected. She was stricken down with typhoid fever, and the "Advocate" of this city declares that "she was a martyr to that cramming process" for which the public school system here is particularly noted. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, that her sudden demise is deeply lamented by white and black alike.

Her funeral services were held in the Berean Baptist Church, to which she belonged, last Friday, Rev. Wm. Warring officiating.

The floral offerings were beautiful, and so bountiful as to completely cover the casket, and many of the beautiful floral offsprings which there was no room for upon the casket were borne by the ladies of her class, on foot, from the house to the church. The estimated cost of the offerings was about $300. She was buried in Harmony Cemetery, near the city limits.

Great anxiety is felt for her estimable mother, Mrs. Josephine Stewart, to whom the shock was very severe.

The following beautiful lines were composed by the Rev Mr. Dennison, a white Presbyterian minister of considerable note, upon the death of the young lady.

* * * * * *

HETTIE E. STEWART.

How sweetly she journeyed, a beautiful palmer,
Arrayed, a fair pilgrim, for travel to God!
Her angelic spirit grew braver and calmer,
As nearer the presence of angels she trod.

The bright, pearly gates of Beulah, outspreading,
Poured light on her steps from Shekinahs of grace;
The welcomes of Seraphs kept joyous her treading
The pathway that led to Immanuel's face.

An angel she came; an angel departed;
She lived what she died for—the Heavenly prize,
Still holy, still harmless, still undefiled—hearted,
She travels, with angels, her path through the skies.

REV. CHARLES WHEELER DENISON.

Last Sunday evening Miss Lena McKinney, Nee Miller, soprano of St. Luke's Episcopal Church choir, concluded her engagement with that choir and has accepted an offer of a large salary to sing with the Jarrett and Palmer Opera troupe of Chicago.

Miss McKinney has a beautiful and well cultivated soprano voice, and for a considerable time was the leader of the celebrated St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church choir of this city.

St. Luke's church with a sitting capacity of about 1300, was filled to overflowing with an audience of white and colored people to hear Miss McKinney sing her farewell songs in that church.

Miss Blanche Washington, a promising young soprano singer, takes her place in the church choir. Miss Washington is not only a singer of rare ability but a scholar as well, and now holds a clerkship in one of the District offices.

In regard to some of the other promising and talented ladies whom the LOUISIANIAN has been pleased to mention, are Miss Lucy Morton, a graduate of a business college here, is now at Atlantic city for a holiday. Miss Ella W. Sommerville and Miss Alice Sommerville of Alabama, are at Fortress Monroe for their holidays.

In regard to the President. He is sometimes better and sometimes worse, with a pulse ranging from somewhere in the nineties to 130.

It is now a little over seven weeks since he was shot, and the physicians in charge have quite uniformly reported from day to day that he was improving nicely, but for the last two weeks a renewed alarm has been created among the unprofessionals, and the bulletins of the surgeons have not generally been quite as sanguine as they formerly were. The necessity for incisions to relieve the flow of pus, and the

failure to retain food upon his stomach, were drawbacks which the people had not counted upon. The necessity for being obliged to resort to injecting nutriment to sustain life or to preserve strength was an alarming feature. Again the swelling of one of the glands under his ear created considerable excitement, as it is one of the symptoms of blood poisoning. But he rallied and commenced taking food again in the natural way which worried hope and partially allayed feverish alarm. Yesterday again he was attacked with nausea and vomited twice, his pulse went up a little, and the public pulse beating in unison with it, in this his hour of affliction began to rise too, and there was considerable anxiety and alarm. Last night he quieted down and slept some, and this morning the bulletin gave a little more encouragement. The tube which has, during most of the time, been inserted only about 2½ inches into the track of the ball has recently been inserted 12½ inches. This tube is to enable a free and uninterrupted flow or discharge from the wound.

All we can say is that the wound is a very dangerous one, he has lost about 80 pounds in flesh since it occurred. The surgeons are unable to locate the ball, and do not consider it now safe or very essential to probe for it. The President is far from being out of danger, but he has a robust frame and constitution, and with his remarkably temperate habits all his life, and the unceasing prayers of the entire people for his recovery, he may recover, and yet be spared to an anxious people.

Yours,

M.

New Orleans, Aug. 30th, 1881.

Gen. R. B. Elliott,

Present;

ESTEEMED SIR:

A select committee of Gentlemen having deemed it advisable to celebrate the great and eventful day which gave birth to the freedom of our race in this country, by the signing of the "emancipation proclamation" by the immortal Abraham Lincoln; we have been directed to solicit you to be the ORATOR OF THE DAY on that occasion.

The committee having confidence in your ability and patriotism, and the fidelity displayed by you at all times as a representative of the race, cherishes the hope, that you will not fail to respond to their spontaneous call.

The celebration will take place at the Oakland Riding Park, Sept. 22nd, 1881. The proceeds of the occasion will be donated to the Magnolia Lodge 1990 G. U. O. O. F.

With our sincer regards,

We remain in behalf of the Committee.

Very truly yours,

C. J. DOUDEN, Chairman.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD, Secretary

New Orleans, Aug. 31st, 1881,

MESSRS. C. J. Douden, Chairman and H. C. C. Astwood, Secretary of the Committee for the Celebration of American Emancipation:

DEAR SIRS—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of yesterday, in which you so kindly conveyed to me the request of your committee that I would serve as Orator of the day, on the occasion of your celebration on the 22d proximo, of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

While I regret that your committee should have selected for so responsible a station one so manifestly unequal to its duties as myself, I cannot but recognize the fact that Freedom has demands upon me which I cannot evade. You will, therefore, do me the kindness to convey to your committee my acceptance of the trust with which they have honored me, and inform them that (D. V.) I shall speak a word for Freedom at the time and place mentioned in your letter of invitation.

Thanking you for the kind sentiments you have expressed and hoping always to be deserving of your favorable consideration.

I am, with the highest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

ROBT. B. ELLIOTT.

CIRCULAR.

The fall term of Straight University will open October 4th, 1881. We now have a large and convenient boarding hall ready for occupation the first of the term.

Parents living outside of the city have, heretofore, been unwilling to send their daughters to New Orleans and have them subjected to the evil influences of the city.

Stone Hall will be opened in October for girls only. Parents can send their daughters to us with the full assurance that they will be under the faithful supervision of a Christian preceptress, and that they will be shielded from the evil influences of a great city. Girls will be expected to work one hour per day, so as to make the low rate charged for board possible.

The cost of board, washing, fuel and light will be $11 00 per month. Tuition $1 00 per month.

Students should enter at the beginning of the term to secure rooms, and be assigned to classes beginning new studies. For information address,

J. M. MCPHERSON,
Principal, Straight University, N. O. La.

Rpeech Delivered by Geo. W. Well at Pattersonville August 1st, 1881.

THE NEGROES' FUTURE.

Forty-three years ago the shackles of the British slaves were cast off. To-day we celebrate that grand and historic event. In the heart of every one here should be a peon of praise when the magnitude of this occasion is thoroughly comprehended.

The abolition of slavery in the West Indies was not an isolated event. It was an important link in the great chain of events which were leading up to the regeneration of the negro. We cannot forget slavery nor the great emancipations; we must recall it now like the emanciated Hebrew of old, recall the hands of bondage, not only as the source of all evil to a large portion of the race, but as the type and representative of all the oppressions which has everywhere afflicted us in the country of our exile. We must also remember the Great deliverance, when the door of our prison house was forcibly opened, and millions of our race marched out into the open air of personal freedom. Not only as the starting point for a large number on a loftier and nobler career, but as an important step toward the amelioration of the whole race; as heaven's method in solving a great and difficult problem, as a proof of God's care and beneficient purpose toward the Negro.

Before the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, it was generally taken for granted that as things had been so far as the Negro was concerned, so he would continue to be. That there was no other destiny for us than to be drawers of water, and hewers of wood, and no other destiny for us than to continue in servitude to the Caucassian race. Some intelligent religionists thought they saw in the *Book* a clear warrant for these views; but hardly had the American emancipation proclamation been given to the world, when the traditional notions on the subject of our destiny began to fade away and retire among the unwholesome superstitions of the past. The emancipation of five millions of people of a despised and enslaved race in the midst of thirty-six millions of the dominant race, who had exercised absolute power over us, could not but awaken serious reflections in the mind of the philantrophist. Here was a new problem for solution, and one which to the mind of the philantrophist and statesman presented terrible contingencies The philantrophist's mission to the negro then was veritably in appearance a "Fool's errand." It was not easy to conceive how five millions of blacks could possibly live among thirty-six millions of whites in any other relation than that of abject serfdom, especially when serving had been the uniform antecedent relation.

But the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln and sixteen years of freedom have revolutionized the world's opinion in reference to the Ne To-day he is a freeman, a recognized citizen, a good citizen, an industrious citizen, an intelligent citizen, a growing citizen and a man. Slavery was not confined to the African race alone. All races under the sun have gone through the crusible of slavery. The proud Romans, the intellectual and luxury loving Greeks, and the world ruling English had their serving time.

Can it be that these proud
Races were ever slaves?
Can it be that slaves can
So continue slaves?

Time will wear away the deepest stains! Advantage and culture will raise the most abject race to power and influence. The Germans are an illustration, growing from mud suckers to the most philosophic and scientific nation on the Globe.

Negro slavery in America is the blackest page in the world's history.

The slaughter of infants in *Bethleham*, the hurling of *Christians* to be eat in the amphetheatre, the *Massacre* by Sitting Bull; cannot be compared to American Slavery. ...al ected for a day, slavery for centuries.

The degradation to which the negro was subjected, abased the mind, restricted the development of the faculties, stifled every effort of genius, and showed us to the world as beings endued with less capacity then the rest of mankind. The world had began to think us but little removed fr.m the brutes in intellectuality.

For which opinion, there never has been any foundation in truth and justice. Have we not been equal to our Caucassian brothers in natural talents? Have there not sprung from our ranks brave soldiers, distinguished scholars, inventors and scientists; Does not this show capability of Education? The great difference, however, has been in the position One Race was doomed to occupy in contrast with the other.

We have dwelt too long and tediously on this subject. We will now turn our thoughts to our future here. What shall it be? Shall we ever rise to prominence as a people? What will give us greatest respectability? A writer has said, the prosperity of a nation comes from well directed industry; Its happiness from the impatial exention of equal laws; Its greatness from the indomitable spirit of its people. Have we industry? have we equal laws? as a people have we are indomitable spirit?

The beautiful and well planned homes that dot the fields of this State, most of them earned by the Labor of men, who were turned loose without homes, without Education, without any business qualifications, and the worst of all improvident: These will speak for their industry in terms more eloquent than words. Law is enacted not for a class of men. All men should be equal before the law. Law is the goddess of protection to the weak. As to the equality of the administration of the law, posterity will judge, correctly, justly, and severly.

We must gain for ourselves a permanent position in this country, and in this State. This can only be done by acquisition of Education and wealth: Education is the bulwark of a nation. We must Educate or perish. Here, in the land of our bitterest oppression, severest trials, and difficulties, *we* are to have the *previlages* and *achieve* our most *brilliant success.*

Parents, every dollar you spend for the education of your sons and daughters is just that amount of money put at compound interest for your children when of age. Mothers, will you allow your daughters to mature to womanhood without having any of the refining and towing influences that a well regulated and religious institution can only give? Do you not wish to see your daughters occupy positions which you could not, because of existing circumstances? Though you may have possessed the latent ability, to close, give your sons and daughters a chance.

A young brilliant and prolific writer of our own race has truly said: "You, mothers, you have the future of a young nation under your guardianship. The clay is in your hands; the vessel shall be accordingly. You cannot entertain too great an idea of your trust, you cannot perform your duty too well." Have we wealth? The statistics of the United States, of our State, and of this parish, and tax rolls will decide this question. We own millions of dollars worth of property in other States and this State; even in this parish we find men of our race owing from one thousand down to ten acres of land, all under the most thorough cultivation. These farmers net from ten thousand to one hundred dollars annually. We find them in the mercantile pursuits, some have amassed large fortunes; they are rapidly entering the trades and learned professions, many are taking first rank. Have we reason to hope for our future? We hear the united response from these few thousand hearts, "we see unmistakable signs of progress." But in the buoyancy of hope we must not be too elated over our *little* achievements, and we should not forget to look to that unseen *power* that shapens the destiny of all flesh. My young friends one word more. Let your motto be *virtue* and *honesty*. greater devotion to our civil calling and the acquisition of wealth.

A CARD.

Young Veterans Association.

SEPTEMBER 1st 1881.

I think it due to the public in general, and to our friends in paticular, to correct the statement which appeared in the local column of the "LOUISIANIAN" in regard to the alleged withdrawal of certain members from our Association and who style themselves "gentlemen" to the exclusion of those who remained faithful to their pledge. I will State, instead of withdrawing they have been expelled from the Association. Mr. Malcomb and Howard excepted for non payment of their monthly dues.

C. M. FERRAND,
President.

Local.

But should the foe invade us,
Him stoutly we'll repel."

Is it a dead-lock?

The "old chromos" had a high time!

The LOUISIANIAN has let slip the dog of war!

The summer wonderers are all homeward bound.

"Hindoo" is running at full tilt around the circle.

Mrs. Emma Davis of Pearlington, Miss., is in the city.

"The Trimmer" that fights and runs away may live to issue on another day.

Gov. Pinchback is in Hartford, Connecticut, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders.

Mr. Charles A. Roxborough of Iberville, has been appointed Inspector of Customs.

The "Primroses" looked like real daisies, but were nearly hidden from view by the weeds.

Mr. Marshall J. Simms leaves to-day on the Steamer "Natchez on a commercial tour of Northern Mississippi.

Mr. A. P. Alberi leaves to-day for Opelousas, and will make a business circuit of the Florida parishes.

One of our jovial friends who is humorous in conversation, but conspicuously silent at the "social bowl," must be more of a taster than a toaster.

The l'AVENIR Mutual Benevolent Association will celebrate their Third Anniversary by a grand Picnic at the Magnolia Garden on Monday, 12th inst. A solemn high mass will be sung at the St. Louis Cathedral at 8 o'clock a. m.

The Pride of Louisiana Lodge will give a grand Odd Fellow excursion to Pass Christian on Tuesday 6th inst. The various Households and Lodges of Mobile have been invited and will be present at the Eight Annual Reunion of the Odd Fellows of the Gulf. Special train leaves the foot of Canal st., at 7 o'clock a. m., and will leave the Pass on the same day at 7 o'clock p. m. Fare for the round trip, $1,00, children 50 cents.

Those disorders of water bubbles have subsided.

It is said that a certain young man has been deserted by his once admired beauty. We wonder if the above is true?

Intelligence has reached us to the effect that the Americus Club contemplates revising their registered book, if so many of the old familiar faces will fall. Oh! Cæsar, what a fall it will be?

Hon. T. T. Allain is in the city making arrangements for the completion of his fine residence in Iberville parish. Another Harper soon.

Mr. James L. Morrison and Miss Lizzie Fagot were married on Friday evening at the residence of the bride. They will leave Saturday on a bridal trip North. Mrs. Morrison is a beautiful young lady with fine literary accomplishments. Mr. Morrison is a young man of fine qualities, and has a host of friends, which indicates that the union will be one of perpetual joy.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

Have you received the Landlords Degree?

Stringer Lodge No. 3, will resume labor on the sixth of September.

Pleasant but mournful to the soul is the memory of joys that are past.

We have 33 Grand Lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the United States.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life, are caused by standing in our own light.

The Supreme Council A. and A. S. Rite have Four Blue Lodges under their control in this State.

Not so bad, we have Ten Blue Lodges, Two Chapters of Royal Arch Masons and Two Commanderys.

Past Master J. L. Collins of Richmond Lodge No. 1, and at present a resident of Bay St. Louis spent a few days here with friends this week.

A number of prominent young men assembled and organized a CAT FISH CLUB, which from the members who signed the roll, bids fair to rival many of the older clubs of similar character.

Honor To Whom Honor Is Due.

We cannot forbear saying a word in praise of Grand Master C. F. Ladd. He has worked most earnestly in the interest of the craft, and will come up to the Grand Lodge with a report to be proud of. We have ever found him prompt and courteous. We can wish no better for the CRAFT in this Grand Jurisdiction than to desire that our Grand East may ever be filled by a Grand Officer of so pure a character, clear an intellect, and so warm at heart. He is a Mason, every inch of him, and has a remarkable business talent.

Within our Jurisdiction are a few sickly Lodges, with poor Material or over ze s brethern; who have joined our institutions from sordid motives rather than to elevate their own moral condition and render themselves useful to mankind.

"Masonry is not prospering as fast as it should amongst us, there are a great lack of good material. There are too many men already in the Lodges who can never be taught to be Freemasons. And there are but few who read anything upon the subject of Masonary. They rarely ever attend their Lodges, and then seek to secure the offices, for which they are unfit in every sense of the word. "Masonic courtesy is unknown among them, and they are always in antagonism with those who are better informed than themselves. If our elections result in the choice of men who can work, and live uprightly they rebel, and stay away from Lodges, and hinder its work in every possible way. The burden of keeping the Lodges up falls upon the few who are faithful to the trust, and have to bear the sneer that a certain few in the Lodge.

The presence of the Grand Lecturer will be of great benefit to the craft, to give the Lodges official instruction, and we need it, for we have just AS MANY ways to work as we have bright Masons in the Lodge.

LECTURE.

Ex-Congressman ROBERT B. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina will lecture under the auspices of the AMERICUS CLUB, on Wednesday, September 14th, at CENTRAL CHURCH, corner of Gasquet and Liberty Sts., at 8 o'clock p. m.

SUBJECT:

"THE PARAMOUNT necessity of education FOR THE PRESERVATION OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS."

Admission.....25.

aug27

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen o the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
303, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE. F. & A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.....Calvin F. Ladd.....Grand Master.
R. W.—H. H. Taylor..Dept. Gr Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gandet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
J B V Thomas.....Grand Orator.
Chas. A. Crippe.....Chaplain.
J. E Troseclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isadore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

J. J. Holmes.....W. M.
G. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. B. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
S C Donnally.....Sec'y.
Meets 3d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
R. Collins.....S. W.
I. W. Foreman.....J. W.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Treas.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W. M.
Frank Anderson.....S. W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

I. A. Williams.....W. M.
J. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Labousstrie.....W. M.
Wm. Vigers.....S. W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE, NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Alex. Baines.....S. W.
A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

JOHN KUGLER,

Merchant Tailor,

111.....COMMON STREET.....111

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 392 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS I.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are..... $2 700

9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are..... 1,800

9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of September 13, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so, and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY $10.00.

In NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,

CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the week. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN, Chicago.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. B. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hankel, Bayou Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F., R. L. Desdunes, Chairman, N. Orleans; P. W G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Goins, New Orleans; P. N. F.; D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F., Junius R. Lewis, Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M.; McC. Campfield, Cairman, New Orleans, P. G. M., Graham Bell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napoleonville.

Committee on Widows and Orphans and Charity—P. N. F., Wm. Davis, Chairman. Thibodeaux; P. N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Boeuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. F. J. W. Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman. P. N. F., C. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J., Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yards. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing good sanitary work.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEA.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages; printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.,
Washington, D. C.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Lonisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven by pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Cor Camp and Common Sts.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where animosity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W. —Calvin F. Ladd	Grand Master.
R. W. —B H Taylor	Dept. Gr Master.
Jno G Lewis	Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet	Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford	Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams	Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch	Grand Lecturer.
——	Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas	Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps	Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair	Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson	Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow	Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet	Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes	Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras	Grand Marshal,
Jno A Marshall	Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie	Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson	Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes	Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes	W. M.
C. J. Webb	S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson	J. W.
Wm. Mulford	Treas.
Henderson McCray	Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown	W. M.
Isidore Rieras	S. W.
J. J. Ross	J. W.
Wm. Johnson	Treas.
A. P. Williams	Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson	W. M.
James Isabelle	S. W.
R. R. Isabelle	J. W.
John Brown	Treas
H C Donnelly	Sec'y.

Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Cam and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson	W. M.
F. R. Collin	S. W.
J. W. Foreman	J. W.
——	Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall	Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell	W M.
Frank Anderson	S W.
Frederick Fobb	J. W.
J. Henri Burch	Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis	Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams	W M.
F. John DeLacy	S. W.
J. B. Pierson	J. W.
A. A. Williams	Treas.
John E. Trosclair	Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

F. V Labonstrie	W. M.
Jno. Vigers	S W.
A. F. Tervalon	J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes	Treas.
William Green	Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow	W. M.
Alex. Raines	S. W.
A. Benjamin	J. W.
W. T. Taylor	Treas.
C. W. Levi	Sec'y

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook	W. M.
Elijah John	S. W.
Wm. Hamilton	J. W.
S Bird	Treas.
F W Barrington	Sec'y

Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown ..... Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn	W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green	W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale	Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green	Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele	Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall	Conductress.
Emeline Webb	Ast.
Lucretia Scott	Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb	Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams	Adah.
H Roberson	Ruth.
Annie Howard	Esther.
Jane Steele	Martha.
Eliza Jamieson	Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D	W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

JOHN KUGLER,

Merchant Tailor,

111 ..... COMMON STREET. 141

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money orders to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 892 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS I.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of September 13, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

3-1-1y